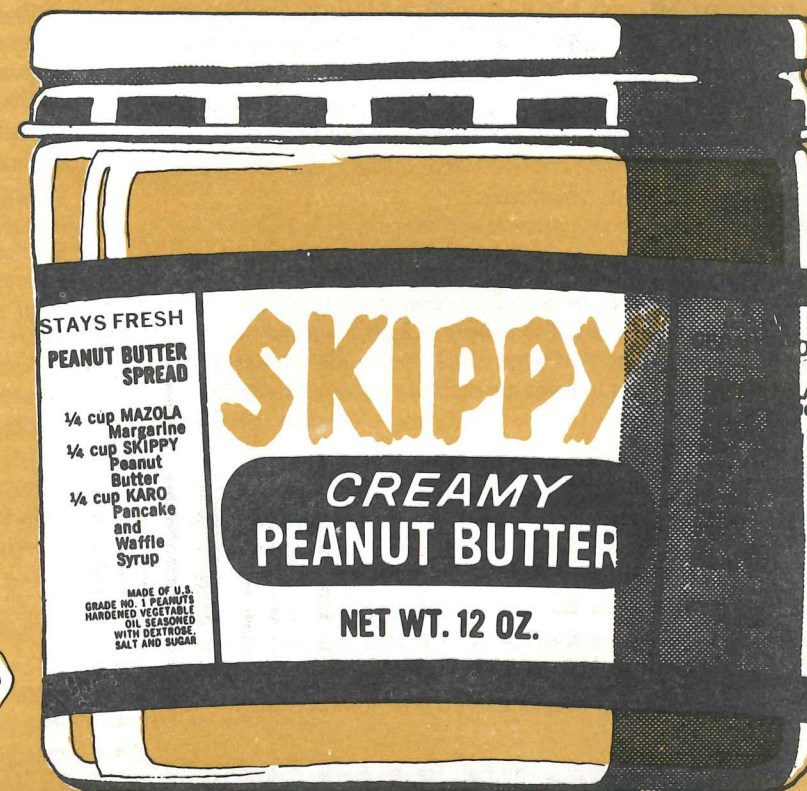


AIM

THE AMERICAN INDEPENDENT MOVEMENT NEWSLETTER
NEW HAVEN, CONN. IV:19 OCT.15, 1969 20c

Special
Supplement
...inside

COULD
YOU
LIVE ON
THIS
FOR A WEEK?



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YOU AND I AGAINST UI

United Illuminating has recently proposed to build high tension lines along the Mill and Quinnipiac Rivers. These huge towers would surround Quinnipiac Park and would be clearly visible from residential areas in Fair Haven. On September 21, the Fair Haven Betterment Association sponsored a march on UI and started a petition campaign against the proposal. Over 1000 signatures were gathered in only one week, and the petitions have been sent to the Army Corps of Engineers, the Water Resources Commission, and the Public Utilities Commission. Details of the UI project and the community's response appeared in the October 1 AIM Newsletter.

How do you jolt a "blue collar" type of citizenry into action? What do you do to arouse the people in a community to take steps to stop the proposed huge cable towers the United Illuminating Company plans to erect across the harbor and skirting the Quinnipiac Park?

This is a New Haven problem in general, a Fair Haven problem in particular. Further contamination of an industrially blighted area, just now trying to pull itself up by its bootstraps, is unthinkable. Yet, too many Fair Haveners will not join in positive action to show their disapproval and protect their community. We have heard no comments from people living in Fair Haven approving this move by the UI Company. People will sign petitions if brought to their door, but will not show up in large enough numbers at meetings or join in protest marches.

The organized protest by the Fair Haven Betterment Association against United Illuminating's belching eyesore was only as successful as the interpretation by the press of its impact. Unfortunately, the number of people participating was only 100, much too small for the population of the community and the enormity of the issue. Luckily, it is the autumn of municipal elections and politically-motivated people are stumbling over one another in attempts to loudly support the people. This has led to greater coverage by the press and radio and, hopefully, is helping in this fight.

But the people are what is important. Do residents of lower middle-class city neighborhoods feel that demonstrating against the United Illuminating or any other large, faceless menace to the community is undignified? We too often hear, "Why don't they stop the UI? Why don't they stop the pollution of the Mill River? Why don't they solve the problems of the community?" Ladeez and Gentlemen...There are no "theys" in this old world...There are only "you and I's".

Together the people can command the destiny of their own community and protect their neighborhoods.

—Fair Haven Resident

CAL TO HOLD WORKSHOP TO FIGHT LEAD POISONING OF KIDS

On Saturday, October 18, in Harkness Auditorium of the Yale Medical Center, Citizens Against Lead (CAL) will sponsor an all-day workshop on the lead poisoning crisis in Connecticut cities. The workshop will be attended by inner city residents and health officers from New Haven, Bridgeport, Hartford, and other cities. Already, nineteen community and professional groups are supporting CAL.

The main aim of the workshop is to convince residents and professionals that *something must be done now* to solve the serious lead poisoning problem. The time for further study of the problem is past. Kids are deathly ill from eating lead paint and plaster with lead in it. Programs must be developed and funded without any more delays from politicians and health officers. We must make houses safe for children, and we must treat the children already suffering from this poisoning.

The CAL workshop is being held at the Yale Medical Center in order to show Yale, the city of New Haven, and the residents of the inner city that lead poisoning is as important a medical problem as cancer, heart disease, and organ transplants which get all the attention at the Medical Center. According to Rudy Sellers of CAL, the workshop will show Yale that 'There is a community outside that represents more than just a convenience for the Medical Center to practice on.' The workshop is meant to be only the beginning of a strong drive to get rid of lead poisoning as the major health hazard for inner city children. Scheduled events include:
8:45—9:45. Registration, free coffee and donuts.
9:50. Workshop opened by Roger Everson, Co-chairman of CAL. Welcome by Dean Redlich and Mayor Lee. Keynote speech by Max Pepper, MD, Chairman, Department of Community Medicine, St. Louis School of Medicine.
10:45—12:30. Panel discussion of lead poisoning. Panel composed of members of agencies and inner city communities in Connecticut.
12:30—12:50. Questions from the floor.
1:00—1:55. Free lunch in Harkness Dormitory.
2:00—3:55. Workshops.
Workshop I. Housing codes, legal rights as tenants, city and private landlords, what lead poisoning does.
Workshop II. Training inner city residents as housing inspectors (block organizers), testing for lead, compiling information and follow-up.
Workshop III. Organizing to fight back. Community strategy and tactics, city wide publicity, rent strikes, certificate of occupancy, personal damage law suits.
4:05—4:55. Meeting of the full body. Demands, resolutions, recommendations, other business.

For further information contact the Hill Health Center, 428 Columbus Avenue. Money is needed to cover the costs of this event and to support the other activities of the organization. Will you help? Please mail checks payable to Citizens Against Lead, c/o Hill Health Center, 428 Columbus Avenue.

—John Moulder

Coalition forms to Support the Black Panthers

More and more people around New Haven are coming to demand the immediate release of the 15 Black Panther Party members, held illegally in jail on a number of charges. Even people who don't agree with the Panthers politically know that they can't get a "fair" trial now, after the bad publicity they've received.

Two weeks ago the formation of The Coalition for the Defense of the Black Panthers was announced. Fourteen groups have joined so far; some statements about why they joined follow. The statements show how people of all backgrounds and professions have joined to demand that the Panther Party members be freed.

Joining together is only the first step. It is not enough just to say the Panthers must be freed. People must know why these

The American Independent Movement is eager to work with this Coalition. We join it, first of all, because we believe the current persecution of the Panthers has violated every principle of justice. The Panthers were arrested illegally, denied the right to counsel, and the right to bail. They were indicted in secret by an illegally selected grand jury of court-house cronies.

We believe the police and prosecution officials are making a deliberate and unconstitutional attempt to violate the principle of "innocent until proven guilty" by planting pre-judicial stories in the press.

On a broader level, we join this coalition to Defend the Panthers because we believe the efforts of the Black Panther Party are important and positive steps toward securing economic and racial justice in America.

The Panthers believe, as does AIM, that this country must be controlled by working people, both black and white, and not by the corporations and the big-shot politicians.

For these reasons, we will fight this attempt to discredit and destroy our brothers in the Black Panther Party.

—American Independent Movement (AIM)

The Architects' Resistance finds it intolerable that the police and the press have the right to wage a campaign of hate against any group they wish to see destroyed. The Panthers have been the object of just such a campaign and have been denied the right to a fair trial. Therefore the Architects' Resistance joins with the other members of the Coalition in demanding that the Panthers not be denied a fair trial because of the radical nature of their politics.

Furthermore, we fully support the Panther principle that all people should have the right and power to control their own lives and believe they should be allowed to continue their work free of harassment.

—The Architects' Resistance

The Coalition of Concerned Citizens is alarmed that a fair trial for the Black Panthers who have been arrested no longer appears possible. The case for the police and the prosecution has been put before the public repeatedly by the news media. Because of this trial by publicity, a large part of the community feels the case is as good as closed. For all practical purposes, this makes the selection of an impartial jury virtually impossible. We feel the news media have the obligation to rectify the situation by reporting the case for the defense as well. This is essential if we are to preserve a fundamental ideal in our legal tradition: that is, any person charged with a crime is "innocent until proven guilty in a court of law."

—Coalition of Concerned Citizens

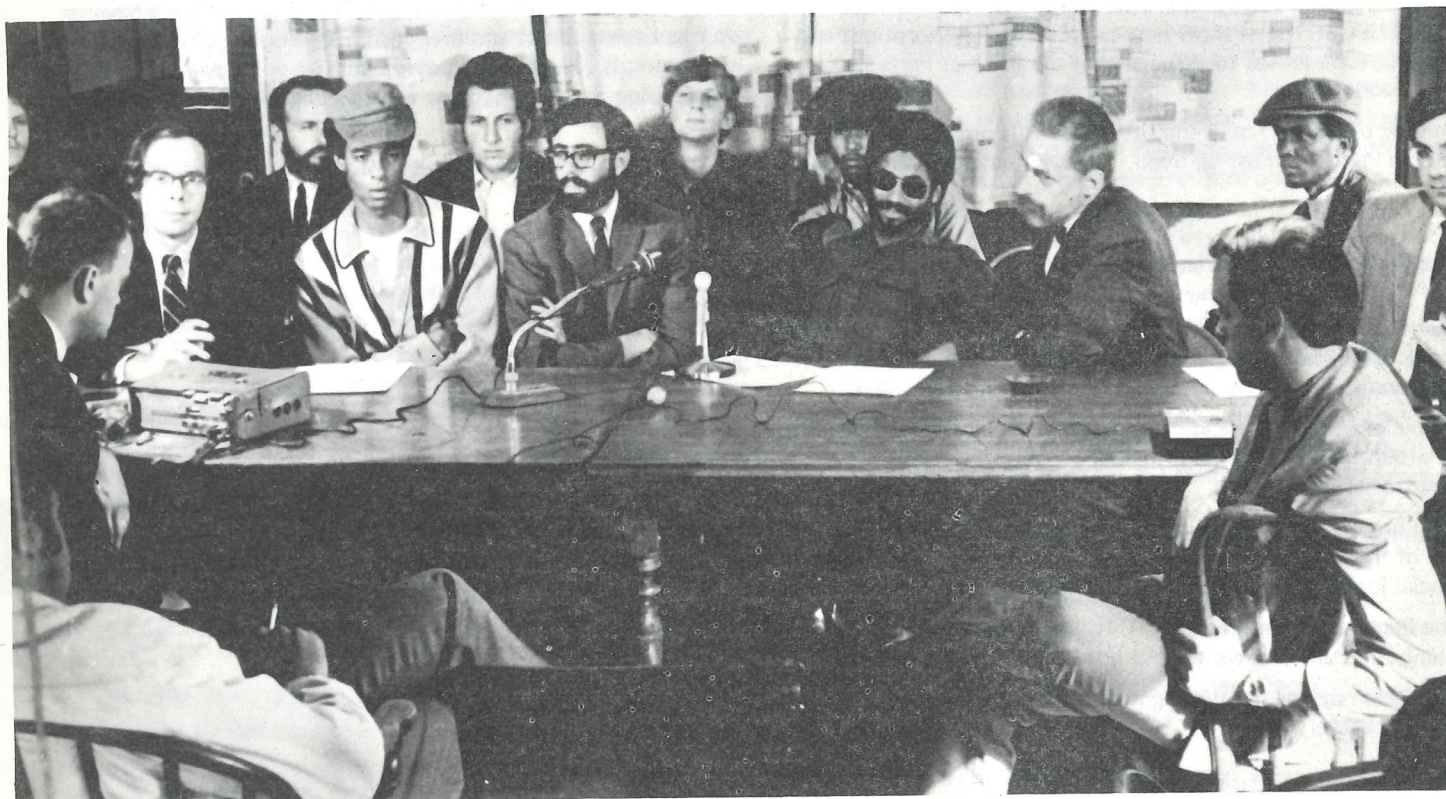
As a community legal rights education program, we at Dixwell Legal Rights Association believe it is essential to demand and work constructively for a legal system which protects the constitutional rights of all defendants, regardless of their political or social beliefs. Furthermore, every citizen and all community groups must bear this responsibility by actively seeking a fair trial for the arrested members of the Black Panther Party.

—Dixwell Legal Rights Association, Inc.

New Haven SDS is a group of young people working to return the power of America to its people. We join the Coalition to Defend the Panthers.

The arrest of the Connecticut Panthers is part of a nation-wide attempt to destroy the Panthers, because the Panthers fight against the oppression of all people in America. Panthers serve the people: They must be set free! All power to the people!

—New Haven Students for a Democratic Society (SDS)



The history of the black man in America has been one of intense oppression, exploitation, and terror. For 400 years we have been bred and slaughtered like cattle at the slave masters' discretion. For 400 years we have been forced to endure any and every kind of injustice. For 400 years we have been victims of the most insidious system that has ever been recorded in the annals of history. We black people will not let another year, not another second pass without trying to rectify the situation. Indeed we black people do see the light at the end of the tunnel. We support the Black Panther Party in its fight to erase exploitation. We support and actively engage in insuring a fair trial for these courageous warriors of justice.

We, the students of Southern Connecticut, pledge our full support, both moral and physical energies, to the Black Panther Party to do all within our power to safeguard the right to a fair and speedy trial. We at Southern admire and respect the unquenchable desire for total liberation of all oppressed people exemplified by the Black Panther Party. Lastly, the students at Southern as well as black people generally will not tolerate random intimidation nor arbitrary terrorism from anybody but will unite under the banner of righteousness and deal with it.

—Organization of Afro-American Students
(Southern Connecticut State College)

The Science Action Group of New Haven is an organization of young scientists trying to relate their knowledge to New Haven community problems, not as a group of experts, but as co-workers in that community.

The arrest and "pretrial" of the New Haven Black Panthers by the local press has created fear and mistrust in the minds of the people of New Haven. We have joined the Coalition to Defend the Panthers to help counteract the biased news accounts both of the Panther's activities and of the alleged crime. Also we must not permit our courts to treat people or groups unfairly on the basis of political beliefs unpopular in those courts.

—Science Action Group of New Haven

The Student Health Organization, a group of health science students and working professionals in medicine, nursing, public health, and related fields, joins in the Coalition to Defend the Black Panthers. Our work and training in health has brought home the desperate need for fundamental changes in our country's system of programs and priorities. We believe that the Black Panther Party is working wholeheartedly for such changes by demanding that all the institutions of society serve its people and by working to achieve the real power of the people.

We believe it is a clear sign of the strength of the ideas of the Black Panthers that, here in Connecticut and elsewhere, the political power-structure is making such a blatant attempt to destroy the Panthers. We intend to work with the Coalition to Defend the Panthers, to undo the trial by newspaper, the obvious brutal persecution, and the public fear and hatred created against them.

We must tell the community what the Panthers are really doing, of their efforts to bring health to the people through such programs as the free breakfasts for children and free community clinics.

And we must make clear our anger, as future nurses, physicians, and health scientists, about the conditions in which the Panthers are being incarcerated. In particular, we cannot abide the lack of decent prenatal care for three of the Panther women prisoners who are now pregnant and the inhumane way in which the State will take these women's babies from them. The real story of the Black Panthers has yet to be told.

—The Student Health Organization
(of Yale Medical Center)

In recognition of the crucial and symbolic importance of the case of the New Haven Panthers, the Executive Council of the Yale Divinity School Association voted by a heavy majority on Thursday, September 25, to join the Coalition to Defend the Black Panther Party. Many of us are sympathetic with much of the work of the Panthers and are willing to work to see that justice for them is brought about rapidly.

We want to make clear our deep concern that the Panthers not be denied equal process under law because they are both radical and black. We therefore pledge our full support to all efforts to insure that they go into the court room without the verdict and sentencing having been already rendered, and we deplore the prejudicial coverage of their case by the news media, which have assumed that their guilt is obvious.

The Yale Divinity School Association

Also in the Coalition for the Defense of the Black Panthers:

Black Coalition, Black Law Students Association at Yale, Freedom Now, Hill Parents Association (HPA), and Citizens for Justice, Order, and Equality (JOE).

Ain't Gonna Study War No More

Today, October 15, colleges and universities across the country are observing the National Moratorium on the War in Vietnam. The Moratorium is being sponsored by various individuals, including Senators Kennedy, McCarthy, and Hatfield, and approved by educators like Yale President Kingman Brewster and notable mayors like Richard Lee.

In New Haven, Yale students have planned a convocation for the morning and a rally on the Green for the afternoon, in addition to the cancellation of some classes. There are also plans for students to distribute educational leaflets throughout the city.

Activities have also been set for the local colleges and high schools, including teach-ins and assemblies on the war. Students have circulated petitions and passed resolutions against the war.

The Moratorium will be a good opportunity for students and faculty, especially those who haven't protested before, to express opposition to the war. It will hopefully lead those for whom this is the first step of protest to further involvement in demonstrations, such as the March on Washington, November 15, called by the New Mobilization Against the War in Vietnam, and the activities of the Fall Offensive here in New Haven.



Our leaders: Two peas in a pod.

activity is rising at NHC. A series of radical speakers is planned for this semester. Mark Rudd, Dick Gregory, and Julian Bond are among those participating.

intentions to remove all armed forces from Vietnam within twelve months of the effective date of a cease-fire; promotion of the supervision of elections by a coalition body in which both sides are appropriately represented and in which neither dominates; development of a plan to assist any South Vietnamese who wish to leave their country.

The Brewster-Lee points are basically cover-ups for the fact that the war continues only because of the pressure of certain U.S. business interests. The only demand Americans can make is for the *immediate withdrawal of all U.S. troops now*, not at some future time.

When U.S. troops are withdrawn, the Vietnamese people will be able to settle their own problems in their own way. This is a basic right of any people.

During the question and answer period after the conference, it became clear that Mayor Lee is hoping that the money now spent for the war will be directed to city "programs" such as highways, parking garages, and Coliseums. Lee should know

Mayor Lee and President Brewster of Yale were spurred by plans for the Moratorium to hold a joint press conference last Thursday and express their own wish that the war in Vietnam be ended soon. They said that because there are still some Americans who believe that the U.S. should stay in Vietnam, "the government of our nation must convince our people...that a program must and can be developed to stop the war."

Brewster and Lee felt that the war must be ended because "We are going to have continuing diversion and acrimony in this country so long as this war continues to sap our moral and financial resources."

The two big shots outlined a five-point program to end U.S. involvement. The program includes: a declaration of U.S.

Quinnipiac College feels the impact of the Vietnam question as heavily as any other school. Accordingly, for its initial expression of sentiment on any major issue, plans for the October 15 Moratorium include a day of free education: debates, films, speeches, and a rally. This is to be a day of reflective consideration of our nation's involvement and a time for Quinnipiac students to express the sentiments many feel. The emphasis is on halting 'business as usual' in order to dramatize true concern for the issues of the day.

New Haven College will have a teach-in from 9-11 a.m. Lectures, discussions, poetry, and readings are planned by faculty and students. Students will be given excused cut privileges. Interest in political

Special Supplement

Nixon's Welfare Proposals Poor Laws in the Space Age



Welfare Moms demonstrate at City Hall, October 9, demanding the necessities of life that most of us take for granted.

by Mimi Abramovitz

Last August President Nixon proposed to 'reform' the welfare system. Unfortunately, his 'reform' is designed to win the approval of conservatives and quiet liberal opponents, not to solve the problems of America's poor people.

The bulk of the 'reform' is aimed at the most controversial of the various welfare programs, the 'Aid to Families with Dependent Children' program (AFDC), which Nixon wants to replace with a 'Family Assistance System,' containing the changes listed in Box 1 (this page).

Nixon's Welfare Changes

Nixon's proposed "Family Assistance System" can be summarized by the following ten points: (1) a national minimum income of \$1600 a year for a family of four, (2) compulsory work or training for out-of-work heads of families (except mothers of pre-school children) who receive this welfare benefit, (3) an extension of the work incentive program from some to all states, (4) provision of assistance to families where the father is present, (5) use of an affidavit method by all, not just some states, (6) possible elimination of food stamps for families

who receive the \$1600 benefit, (7) creation of more day-care centers, (8) transference of the administration of the public assistance program from state and local welfare departments to the federal Social Security Administration, (9) re-organization of job-training programs with a decreased role for the Office of Economic Opportunity (O.E.O.) and an increased role for state and local employment offices, (10) promises of increased federal aid for state welfare departments.



Most of Nixon's proposals reflect the power of The National Welfare Rights Organization, 60,000 strong which has made welfare a national political issue. Changes such as the national minimum income (point 1), the affidavit method (point 5), and aid to intact families (point 4) have long been advocated by organized welfare rights groups. But, despite the language of reform, the welfare program continues to spend as little as possible on the poor. Meanwhile, it acts as a subsidy to employers who pay low wages and ensures a supply of cheap labor. Welfare is still treated as charity and poverty still blamed on the individual. The rights of everyone to have enough money to live on, 'The Right to Life,' is never admitted, never guaranteed.

National Minimum Standard

Nixon's reform has been praised by many as a new 'New Deal.' The New Deal of Roosevelt, though inadequate, was a major departure from past policies. Nixon, on the other hand, has incorporated a few of the ideas welfare critics have been urging for years, and even these he cripples by not going far enough. His national minimum standard of welfare is meaningless because it is set below what is necessary to live on, because differences in welfare benefits among the states are maintained, and because assistance is given only to people who fall into certain categories.

— The 'right to life' means that a person's *need* and not his other traits should be the basis for receiving welfare. The federal government gives money to the states for certain categories of people—the blind, the aged, the disabled, or dependent children. Nixon only broadens these categories instead of getting rid of them. Young single people and childless couples remain uncovered.

— Today each state sets the amount of its own welfare benefits, and the federal government matches approximately 73% of the state's funds. The proposed national standard of welfare will ensure that a family of four gets at least \$1600 a year, (\$500 per adult, \$300 per child), no matter what state they live in. This amount is only a fraction of the \$6000 a year the U.S. Department of Labor set last spring as the minimum requirement for a decent standard of living here. Imagine living on \$39 a month with \$28 for each child!

\$1600 a year is only \$100 more than the income floor recommended by Milton Friedman, Barry Goldwater's economic adviser during the 1964 presidential campaign, and the cost of living has soared since 1964.

This inadequate minimum benefit may be even further reduced, in effect, by other parts of Nixon's program. If food stamps are eliminated (point 6, in Box 1), it will reduce the purchasing power of the poor in 44 states. The National Council on Hunger and Malnutrition argues that a food stamp cutoff would 'pull the rug out from under some 87% of the 6,478,000 recipients of [Aid to Families with Dependent Children] funds. The current combination of relief and food stamps produce more net income than a family would receive under Nixon's reform, except in Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, South Carolina and Texas.'

The agriculture industry profits from increased demand for food through the use of food stamps, but the big farmers, who are often paid by the government *not* to plant food, would prefer surplus food distribution as a way to get more food to the poor. Many counties now use surplus distribution instead of food stamps, but these programs provide only the kinds of foods in surplus, not the kinds desired by the consumer.

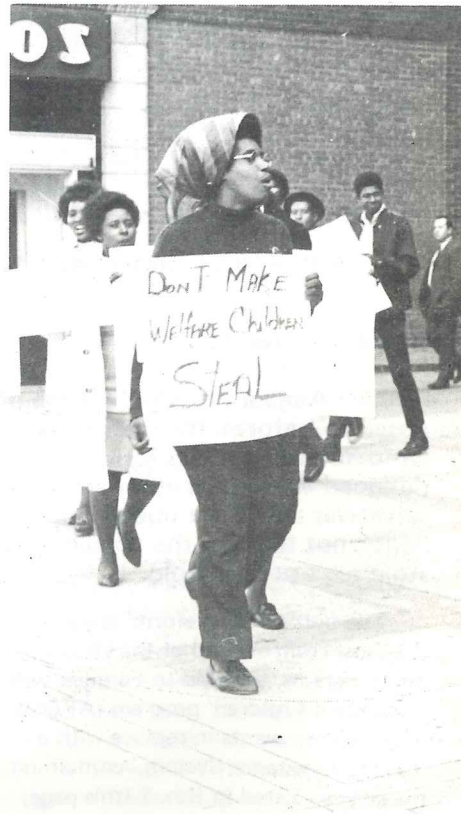
In some cases welfare payments themselves may go down. States that now pay less than the national minimum standard probably will not supplement the \$1600

grant. States that already pay more than \$1600 a year will probably not be able to continue this higher payment if federal aid to state and local welfare programs drops. On August 10, 1969, the *Hartford Times* wrote, 'Connecticut...spends an average of \$3800 for a family of four on welfare. Of this amount, 73% or \$2950 is paid to the state from federal funds. If Nixon's formula were left unchanged, the rate would drop to 42%, using the \$1600 as the base the President proposes for the same family unit, a family of four.'

Nixon has told states that now pay more than \$1600 a year to families of four that they will pay no more than 90% of their present welfare budgets under the new program, and thereby reduce state taxes. But only \$735 million of the \$4 billion welfare proposal is to be used to help states reduce their welfare costs. Without more money, the chance of tax relief is remote; the impact on state welfare budgets of the rising cost of living and the plan to make welfare available to people who work will wipe out any saving.

Whistling Dixie

— The proposed national standard reduces but does not eliminate the huge difference in welfare benefits now available in various states. A family of four in Mississippi now receives \$39 a month (\$468 a year); the



same family in New Jersey receives \$263 a month (\$3156 a year). Nixon's proposal will raise the Mississippi family's income to \$133 a month (\$1600 a year), still only half that of the New Jersey family.

In 20 states, mostly Southern, where the poor now receive less than \$1600 a year the federal government will bring the benefits up to standard at no expense to those states. In the 30 states, mostly Northern, that already pay more than \$1600, welfare benefits will not be increased. It is the Southern states, of course, that made Nixon's election possible. Northern governors are complaining that the new proposal aids the South at the expense of the North. Until benefits are the same in all states, welfare payments will influence population movements, control the labor supply, and manipulate the lives of the people.

Up until now low welfare payments in the South have caused large numbers of people to migrate North. By increasing the South to \$1600 a year, the migration of Southerners, especially blacks, to Northern cities will be less. At the same time, the welfare benefits are still not enough to live on, forcing the poor to seek work, any work, and guaranteeing the South a continual supply of cheap labor.

Placing control of the employment part of the welfare program in the hands of local and state employment offices instead of OEO (Box 1, point 9) increases the possibility of exploiting this situation. Under present more voluntary work programs, local offices have not treated welfare recipients very well.

Employment and Welfare

The long term hope of the Nixon plan is to cut welfare costs by removing people "from the welfare rolls to the payrolls." Such a plan depends on the existence of a job for everyone and the ability of welfare recipients to take a job. Neither of



Welfare mothers in New York: "Tax corporations, not workers"

these conditions exists. (See Box 11 "Who's on Welfare")

The Nixon welfare package ties receipt of a minimum income to the requirement to work. Heads of families who are without a job (except mothers of pre-school children) must register with the local employment office to receive the \$1600 family allowance. The employment office decides whether the client is "employable" or a job "suitable". If transportation is available, clients can be sent to jobs or training a long way from home. Refusal to take a job means loss of welfare aid.

Computers will be used to match job-seekers with job vacancies, which is a cheap short-cut but not very humane: welfare recipients will still be sent to the lowest-paying and most dehumanizing jobs no one else will take.

If there is no job, a person must join a training program and receive a "bonus" of \$30 a month. Nixon proudly exempts the 1,500,000 mothers of pre-school children from the mandatory work requirement, but, either he expects them to be able to live on \$1600 a year, or he really knows the low allowance will force them onto the labor market. That recommendation of day-care centers for 450,000 children (box 1, point 7) indicates that he expects the welfare mothers to work. The present 475,000 spaces in licensed day-care centers will not accommodate the children of 1,500,000 welfare mothers who will be forced to work in order to survive. \$600

million of the \$4 billion welfare package is set aside for developing day-care facilities. The fact that day-care centers take years to develop does not stop the government from forcing mothers to work immediately.

Mandatory work requirements ignore the fact that readily available jobs are in short supply these days. Nixon's plan will open up 150,000 new places in the training programs, but there is no plan to create actual jobs. In New York City alone, the adult members of some 300,000 families on welfare may be required to take training or jobs or lose their benefits, but without several hundred thousand new jobs, training programs are meaningless.

Work Incentives

A person can have a job and still not earn enough to support a family well. Welfare critics have long advocated helping the "working poor" as well as the "welfare poor". Nixon proposes to help those with low-paying jobs through work incentives, which allow a family to earn some income and still keep some welfare benefits.

Under Nixon's plan, a family of four can earn up to \$60 a month (\$720 a year) and still receive the \$1600 federal payment for a total yearly income of \$2320. All earnings above \$60 are "taxed" at the rate of 50%. For every dollar over \$60 earned, 50¢ is subtracted from the federal allowance until the family's earned income

II Who's On Welfare In The U.S.

80,000	blind people
728,000	permanently and totally disabled people
2,000,000	people over 65
4,815,000	children
1,500,000	mothers of pre-school children
500,000	mothers of school-age children
80,700	employable

Source: National Federation of Social Service Employees (1/69)

reaches \$3920. (See Box IV, "Effect of Earnings on AID"). At this point, all assistance stops, although the Labor Department says \$6000 is the minimum adequate to live on.

At least eight major industrial states already have programs to assist workers who are paid at or near the minimum wage of \$1.60 an hour. In New York City, the current incentive program aids 15,000 families, who receive an average supplement of \$1800 a year. These supplements are higher than those proposed by Nixon.

In Connecticut the Work Incentive Program (WIN) has suffered from a lack of jobs and a lack of day-care centers for working mothers. In fact, few people on welfare are in a position to take a job. Work incentives are a poor substitute for an adequate minimum wage and a guaranteed income. Work incentives use public dollars to pay the expenses an employer would be expected to pay.

Affidavits & Fathers

The affidavit method of applying for welfare which Nixon's plan would extend to the whole country is already used experimentally in more than half the states. Its use implies some trust of the client, who up till now was treated like a "chiseler" until the Welfare Department could prove otherwise. Now he will be "innocent till proven guilty" and spared so many invasions of privacy, arbitrary or punitive denials of relief and insults.

A person with no income or with earnings of less than \$3920 a year and who meets other eligibility requirements will be entitled to a welfare check after signing the affidavit form that states his need. Cheating will be controlled by spot-checking procedures similar to those used by the Internal Revenue Service.

The use of affidavits will also save the Welfare Department money. Many experiments have shown that simplified application procedures do not result in more in-

eligible people receiving benefits. Affidavits also do away with a lot of work done by caseworkers and make processing applications a clerical job. Welfare departments will be hiring fewer caseworkers and more lower-paid clerical workers, as they are in New York, where affidavits have been in limited use for some time.

The present laws take away welfare from families if the father is found living at home, except AFDC-UP funds when the father is seeking work. The new plan changes this. Families will be able to stay together without losing benefits or undergoing humiliating investigations into their personal lives.

While this change helps clients, Nixon most likely had in mind cutting welfare costs. One line of Washington thinking holds family breakdown responsible for the increase in welfare rolls. Patrick Moynihan, Nixon's special advisor on urban affairs, believes that the break-up of the black family causes more people to need welfare and that allowing welfare families to stay together will encourage stable black families and eventually lower welfare costs.

Both family breakdown and growing welfare rolls are, of course, the result of our economic system which cannot provide meaningful work for all and chooses not to care for those who lose the scramble for wages.

Why Welfare Can't Be Reformed

It is not an accident that Nixon's reforms do not change the basic structure of the welfare system. This structure is used to control the lives of recipients and to manipulate the mobility and availability of workers. Welfare has defined a "suitable home," checked up on recipients to see if a man is around the house, and restricted the right to travel between states; residency requirements

IV The Effect of Earnings On Aid for Family of 4

Following are figures reflecting the effect of earnings on welfare benefits for a family of four, with benefits ending at the level of \$3920 in earnings:

Family of Four Benefit Schedule		
Earned Income	Benefit	Total Income
0	1600	1600
720	1600	2320
1000	1460	2460
1500	1210	2710
2000	960	2960
2500	710	3210
3000	460	3460
3500	210	3710
3920	-----	3029

have now been outlawed by the Supreme Court.

Welfare rules serve the philosophy of "deterrence" that has governed the welfare system from its start. This philosophy holds that the amount of relief must be as low as possible so that people will be discouraged from seeking their legitimate welfare and forced to take any job the system wants done.

Meanwhile, the states try to save money by not paying benefits to which people are entitled by law. Before welfare rights groups began making people aware of their rights, only one out of two people eligible to receive welfare knew they were.

Subsidize The Rich

By manipulating the supply of labor, welfare laws have always functioned to subsidize low-paying employers and assure them of low labor costs.

The first welfare law, entitled the Statute of Laborers, was passed in England in 1349 following the plague that wiped out two-thirds of the English population in two years. Labor became scarce and wages high. The law therefore required all able-bodied laborers to take any job open or go to jail. Giving alms (relief) to able-bodied persons was forbidden, and their freedom to move between towns was restricted. The common practice of begging was

banned so that the beggars would be come part of the labor supply. The increase in workers would force wages down and thereby help employers.

Early "settlement laws" influenced the mobility of workers by requiring that they have a legal residence before they could receive financial aid from a town. The town would not be responsible for a poor person unless he had lived and worked there for a period of time, contributing labor or taxes to the town.

Then there was the workhouse: the workhouse was where relief recipients, (paupers), were forced to live and work if they wanted financial aid. It was believed that when a person learned that he had to work to get relief in the workhouse, he would just as soon find a job outside. Those who did enter were expected to become industrious and virtuous through hard work. The mandatory work requirement of Nixon's welfare program is barely distinguishable from the old workhouse scheme.

Thou Shalt Not Be Poor

The mandatory work law and the work incentive program both preserve the old "poor law" concept of the "deserving and undeserving poor." They provide more help to those who can help themselves than to those people who, through no fault of their own, are unable to make it without assistance, and have no friend or relation who can provide it. Denying that welfare is a right, the system offers different standards of living to those who are in need because they aren't paid enough for their labor and those who are in need because they are not in a position to work. These arbitrary distinctions divide the needy and forced them to fight each other for the scraps under the table instead of joining together and fighting the system that keeps the top of the table out of reach.

In New Bedford, Mass., welfare rights organizers are succeeding in bringing low paid workers together by informing them of their rights to existing wage supplements and other welfare benefits, such as Medicaid.

The old "poor laws" spoke of "less eligibility." This concept is still found in today's welfare rules and serves to keep up the supply of cheap labor. "Less eligibility" means that a person on welfare should receive less money than the lowest-paid worker. If welfare payments are higher than the lowest-paid job, the workers might quit and take wel-



National Welfare Rights Organization mothers, Washington, D.C.

fare; to attract workers, industry would have to spend more money on wages for its workers and, therefore, keep less profit for itself.

The work incentive proposal, by helping employers keep workers and at the same time pay low wages, is a public subsidy to private industry. Organized labor, in objecting to the welfare package, calls for a \$2.00 an hour minimum wage for a forty hour week as the best way to lift people out of poverty, instead of making the public supplement a worker's income at no expense to the company that profits from his labor.

Taxpayers are also being asked to pay for industrial training programs. The Labor Department and the National Alliance for Businessmen are asking industry to open jobs and training positions for the unemployed, with the federal government paying the training costs. This means our tax dollars will be spent to train workers to produce for the company at no cost to the company. The practice of government aid to private enterprise is growing; taxpayers who object to paying for programs for the poor are being tricked into helping the rich corporations to make more money.

Giving welfare supplements to workers also makes it easier for employers to refuse to meet the demands of unions for higher wages. The supplements keep the workers going, increase their purchasing power, ensure a demand for manufactured goods, and make a recession more remote, even though wages fall behind prices. If there is a strike, the mandatory work requirement will encourage people to cross picket lines and take jobs striking workers are fighting to improve.

Racist Too!

The manipulation of the Southern poor laborers, mostly black, in order to

preserve a cheap labor force for the industries moving South has justly led to outcries of racist policy making. The whole reform proposal, concentrating as it does on the "Aid to Families with Dependent Children" program is discriminatory.

Under Nixon's plan, a family of four must live on \$133 a month. For recipients of benefits under the "adult programs," (Old Age Assistance, Aid to the Blind, Aid to the Disabled), where family size is usually one person, the minimum benefits proposed are \$65 a month. \$65 a month for one person is still too low, but it's twice what one person gets under Nixon's Family Assistance program. The administration is callously indifferent to the needs of families in its eagerness to keep a reserve of unemployed workers at the disposal of industry. After all, AFDC parents are potentially more employable than old, blind, and disabled adults; the recipients in adult programs are largely elderly and white and have a large voting constituency, including their relatives; the majority of the AFDC recipients are children and black adults, who traditionally don't vote.

What Could Have Been Done

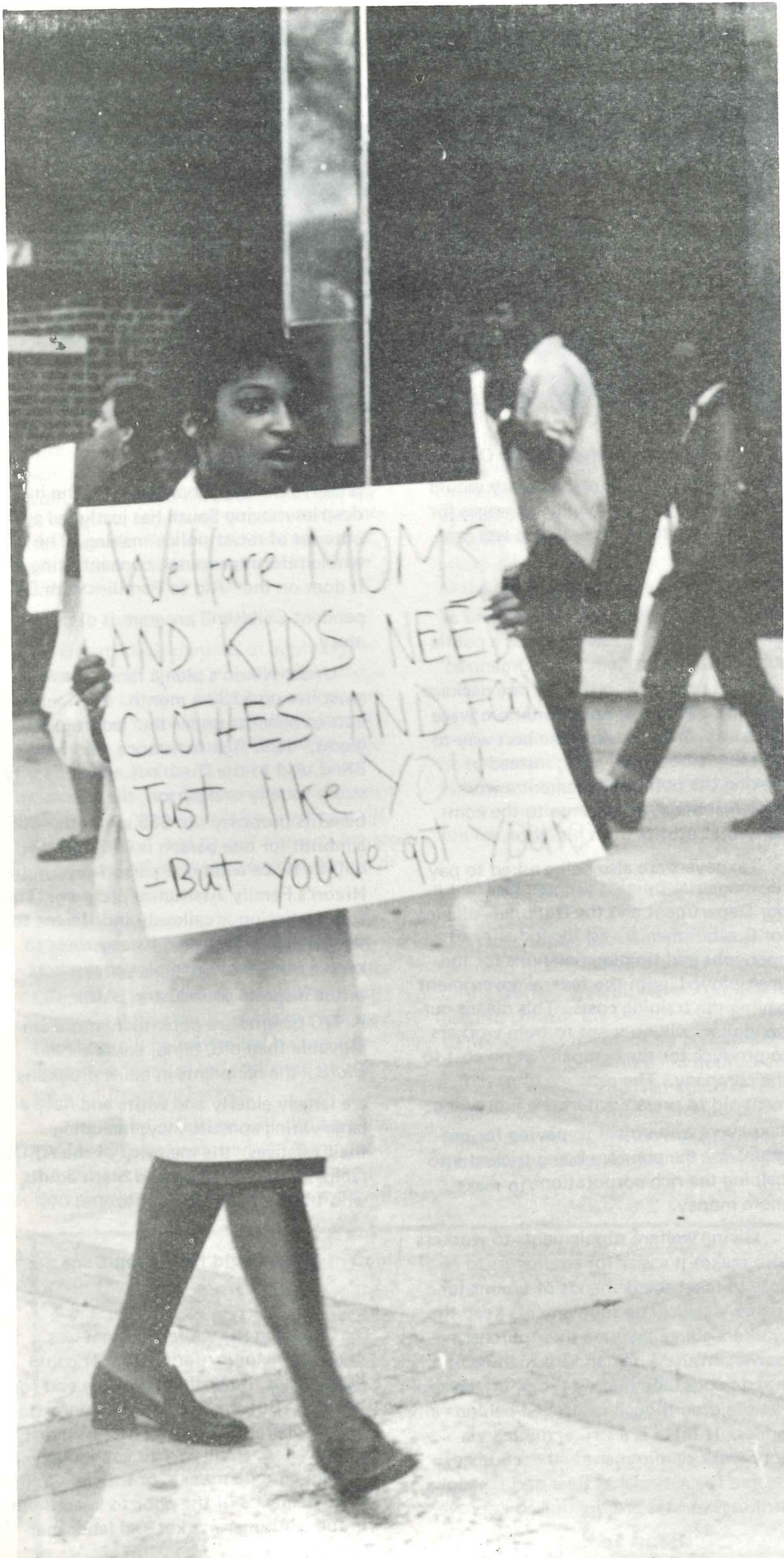
Changing the welfare system was a great opportunity for Nixon. It could have meant the beginning of the end for poverty. But the President's interests lie elsewhere. For the owners of industry it is important only to get enough money -- public money, not theirs -- into the hands of the poor to keep them in the consumer market and labor market.

Public money comes mostly from the taxes levied on middle income and work-

III Who's On Welfare In Connecticut

5,101	blind and disabled adults	8.9%
7,633	people over 65	6.8%
56,092	children under 18	62.7%
18,429	adults caring for children	21.4%
196	unemployed employables	0.2%
86,179		100.0%

Source: compiled by Alice Doyle from information supplied by Connecticut State Welfare Department (3/69)



ing class families. They are rightfully angry that they have to pay the costs of poverty. Their anger, however, should be directed at the corporations who have passed them the bill for the conditions the corporations created.

The idea that one deserves food, clothing and shelter only if he works is not an idea invented by workers. It is invented by those who take the fruits of our labor for their profits. There is no reason why the welfare system shouldn't be changed to a guaranteed income system, a decent living given to everyone as his right. But a guaranteed income is meaningless if it not high enough to live on and the same for everyone no matter where he lives.

It follows that wages must be as high as the guaranteed income. But if the minimum wages are raised, manufacturers will raise the price of the goods produced in order to keep their profits the same, and the higher prices will make our minimum wages and guaranteed income inadequate once again. The power to raise prices must be taken away from private individuals before poverty can be eliminated.

New welfare laws could also include new demands for full employment and meaningful work, better working conditions, shorter hours, and broadening of the definition of work to include many of the important activities that do not create profits for some employer to share with the worker, for example, community organizing and education.

Nixon's original proposals will undergo many changes during the next months as Congress draws up the laws and haggles over the money. It is unlikely, however, that the program will be improved. Our elected officials seem to identify more with the "problems" of the rich than with the problems of the poor and middle income, taxpaying public.

PHOTO CREDITS

Cover, 2.....Virginia Blaisdell
p. 2 (bottom).....Good Times 9/18
p. 3.....Guardian 9/20
p. 5.....Guardian
p. 6.....Virginia Blaisdell

that such money will probably not be made available for the cities even if it were, programs like Lee's would only benefit the rich. They would tear down working class communities as they have in the past in New Haven.

Neither Lee nor Brewster was eager to encourage the people of the city to take part in the Moratorium activities themselves. In answer to a question as to whether high schools would be closed for the day, a student was told to "ask the Superintendent of Schools."

It is good that Brewster and Lee are finally coming out against the war. It is clear, though, that it is only the anger of an aroused American people that has lead them to take this step.

In a statement issued before his press conference with Lee, President Brewster revealed his opposition to participation by working people in the Moratorium.

While he maintained that he was "personally sympathetic" to those who opposed the continuation of the war, Brewster felt that he could not under any circumstances permit the wholesale disruption of normal University activities. However, to avoid the charge that Yale was trying to undermine Moratorium events, he said that the University would not interfere with the personal decision of either students or faculty to miss or postpone classes. So everyone could act according to his own convictions, and nobody would go away mad.

Everybody that is except Yale's non-faculty employees. Apparently what's good for the students and faculty doesn't hold true for them. In his press statement, Brewster benevolently gave the staff his permission to use their lunch hour to attend Moratorium functions so long as this wouldn't interfere with University business, and the time missed was made up. Any anti-war sentiment on the part of the non-faculty would have to be expressed within these limitations.

The question of time missed is the key issue. Nobody is going to scrutinize student attendance or check to see that a cancelled class has been rescheduled. Students and faculty will be able to act as free agents, while the non-faculty will once again be subject to the whims of their su-

periors.

Some non-faculty employees decided to protest this limitation on their participation. They have circulated a petition emphasizing their right to protest against a war that the American people do not want and asking that employees be granted the same opportunity for full participation that is being given to students and faculty.

Although it is perhaps somewhat presumptuous for students, who may not be very well acquainted with the New Haven community, to go out to "educate" the people, this will hopefully lead the students to deeper involvement with the city, and perhaps, teach them some important lessons.

Like the University, the Yale student organizers of the Moratorium only took into account the community that surrounds Yale and forgot to consider the community within. As a result, they failed to include the non-faculty employees in their plans. So, an event which should have served to unify all those opposed to the war, acted to underline the different set of rules that exist for the privileged and the have-nots at the University.

As a member of the Committee for the Fall Offensive to End the War, AIM is taking a part in the Moratorium activities. The Committee will be leafleting at the rally on the Green in order to encourage more people to join in their work and to build up support for the November demonstration in Washington, D.C. The leaflet says:

Americans have been fighting the Vietnamese for over fifteen years. In 1954 when the French were trying to keep Vietnam a French colony, the United States paid 80 percent of the bill. Today, the right for U.S. control of Vietnam continues at a cost of \$30 billion a year.

But our government would have us believe that we are "de-escalating", "de-Americanizing" and otherwise preparing to withdraw. We are told of the bombing halt in the North, lower draft calls, and the

evacuation of 75,000 men. These facts alone sound impressive, but what is the truth behind them?

The Bombing Halt: The bombing of South Vietnam actually *increased* when we stopped bombing the North. We have dropped more tons of bombs on that one country than we dropped during all of World War II.

The Troop Withdrawals: The 75 thousand men withdrawn decreased American forces by only 8% because new troops were sent into South Vietnam. Furthermore, the war is now primarily an air war. We can continue bombing South Vietnam from bases in Laos, even if most of the boys are brought home.

Lower Draft Calls: The contemplated fall reduction will be made possible only because of high calls this summer—the yearly draft call remains the same.

Already more than 45,000 Americans have died in Vietnam, and over 250,000 have been seriously wounded. Of the Vietnamese—one in every 14 is dead.

Isn't this a senseless war for the American people? The Saigon government is a corrupt dictatorship. Even the Vietnamese people do not support it—why should we? Why is the United States wasting so much money and so many human lives? *Why?*

Because the war is not senseless for the American government. "Our" government is the servant of American corporate interests. It wants control and influence over Vietnam and the rest of Southeast Asia, no matter what the cost. But the people of these countries do not want American or any other foreign control. Almost no other Southeast Asian country is helping to fight the war. Cambodia has even broken off diplomatic relations.

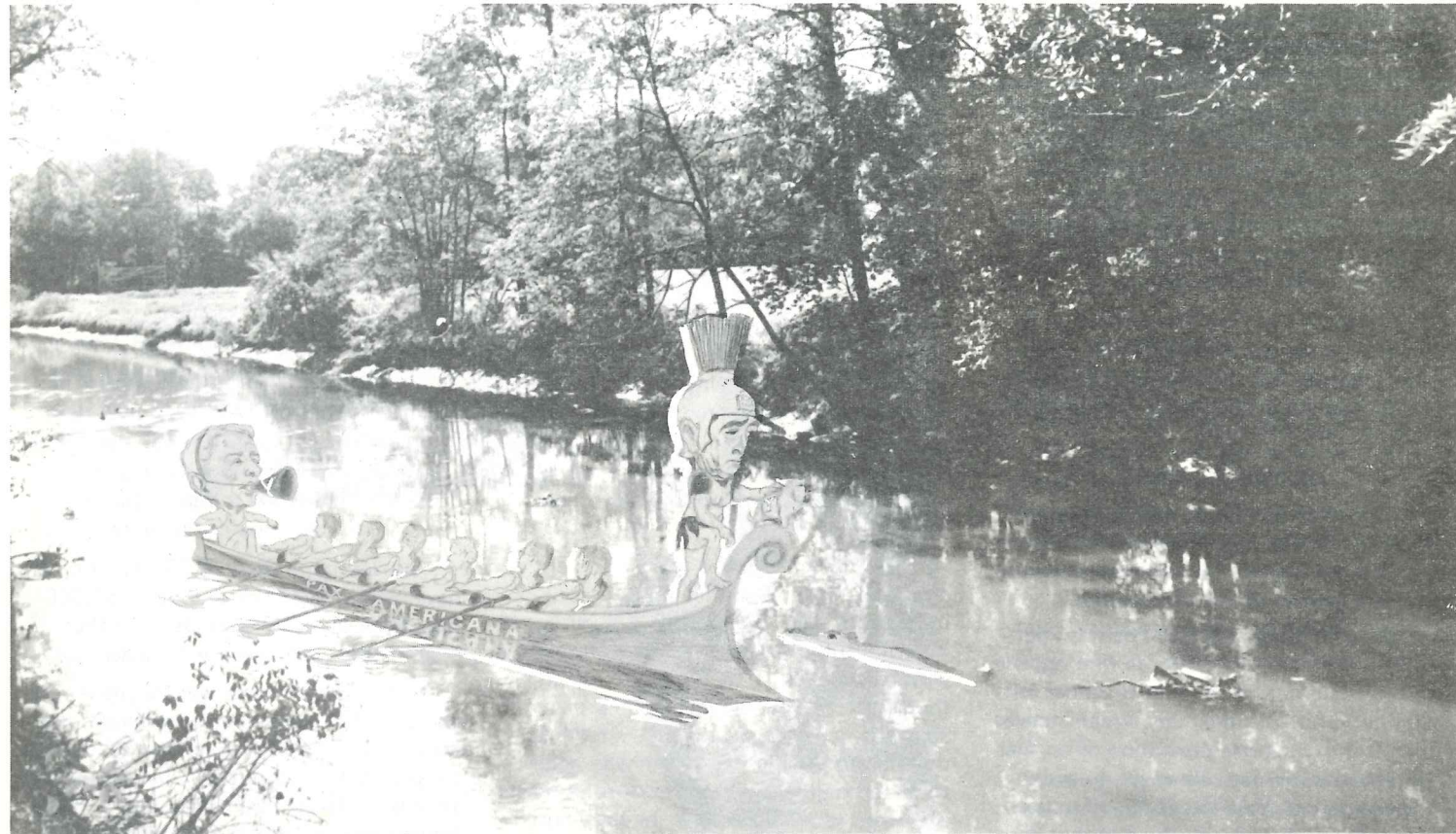
"Vietnam" are happening all over the world. As more and more of the world's underdeveloped people begin to rise up and reject foreign control, the American corporations which feed on these people—draining their resources and their labor—will demand protection for "American interests". The United States now maintains 3200 military bases in 67 countries to protect "American interests". Is it really in the American interest to spend so much money and energy and so many human lives to protect the riches of so few?

Our voices together have power. We are the majority and we CAN be heard. Add your voice—join your friends and neighbors on the following: I will:

- ☐ Circulate petitions.
- ☐ Help form teachins at local schools and colleges in New Haven.
- ☐ Distribute leaflets to people in New Haven.
- ☐ Join a million Americans protesting U.S. involvement in Vietnam on Saturday, November 15, in Washington, D.C. I would like to go by bus. Please send information.

RETURN THIS TO: COMMITTEE FOR THE FALL OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE WAR IN VIETNAM, 148 Orange St., New Haven, Conn. 787-0123

Rowing Course: New Yale Con Game



Last spring, in Berkeley, California, a group of radicals, hippies, street people, and plain old neighborhood residents built People's Park on an unused lot owned by the University of California. For their pains, the lot was fenced off and occupied by the National Guard. In the street demonstrations that followed, one man was killed, several maimed, hundreds arrested, beaten, and gassed.

Here in New Haven, Yale University has done the University of California and Ronald Reagan one better. Yale and the City of New Haven have been negotiating secretly, for six months over the construction of a "genuine Olympic-sized" rowing course in Edgewood Park and West River Memorial Park. Yale rowing has been going downhill for the past few years, and one reason given is the 30 minute trip the crew must make to Derby every day to practice.

In order to get a course closer to home, Yale proposes to expand an existing short course in West River Park from U.S. 1 (Orange Avenue) to Edgewood Avenue in Edgewood Park. Besides Yale practice and intercollegiate competition, the proposed rowing course would be host to national and international competitions and, hopefully, to the 1976 Olympics. Although

Yale will clearly be the prime beneficiary of the giant land (and water) grab, they have carefully avoided public association with the project. The spokesman for the project has been Juan Trippe, Yale alumnus, founder and chairman of Pan American Airways, and former Yale trustee. On the day of the first official announcement of the project, an outfit called the International Rowing Course Foundation (IRFC) was incorporated in Hartford and is now the formal sponsor of the project. Two Yale trustees, John Hay Whitney and Arthur K. Watson, also serve on the board.

In return for the use of the city parkland, the IRFC has thrown a few crumbs to the people of New Haven: a 5% cut of all revenues, a swimming pool, four tennis courts, locker rooms for Lee High School varsity teams, a football field and two baseball fields (which are already there), a wild life sanctuary (which already exists and surely will be destroyed), and 25 rowboats for rent (the city gets 5% of the revenues).

The IRFC proposed to pay for the whole thing, but there are a number of problems, such as four 100 foot bridges for the planned Route 34 and existing Derby Avenue. Governor Dempsey has stated that there is no state money for this project in either the general or highway funds.

Mayor Lee expected to get approval from the Park Commissioners last week and submit the plan to the Board of Aldermen on Monday, October 6. However the plan created opposition right away, and mayoral candidate Bart Guida, now president of the Board of Aldermen, has suggested that it be delayed until the new board convenes in January. The plan was not submitted to the Board of Aldermen on October 6.

Two other candidates have raised their voices on the rowing course. Paul Capra, Republican candidate for mayor, suggested that public hearings be held on the plan and that guarantees be written into the contract. Eliot Segal, former head of the Division of Neighborhood Improvement and a Democratic candidate for alderman in the 25th ward, came out strongly for citizen participation in planning the park. He also supported reduced ticket prices for city residents. Neither Capra nor Segal mentioned the secret negotiations or the benefit to Yale. Both men are employed by Yale.

—Urban Renewal Committee

Anyone who would like to contribute to further research or organizing on the issue of the park should contact the AIM Urban Renewal Committee, 787-0123 or 776-2690;



This article is first in a series telling the history of women in the United States, which is omitted from our textbooks.

LOST HERITAGE: Women Pioneers

by Casi

There isn't much written about the history of women in America. Even in the few instances where the role of one woman or women in general has been recognized, it has been an afterthought.

The history of American women begins in England. The United States started as a colony and those first stern, religious colonists brought all the prejudices, mores, and superstitions of Europe over with them on the Mayflower.

The first newcomers to American soil for some time after Columbus were explorers, adventurers, and hunters—all men. The first white colony at Jamestown was almost all male. Anne Forest and her maid were the first white women settlers. They arrived in 1608 on the second boat to Virginia.

Maids of Honest Life

Ninety brave English girls were the first large group of women to arrive. These "young, handsome, honestly educated maids of honest life and carriage" were imported to Jamestown in 1620 to serve as wives to the rough-and-tumble crew of fortunehunters who inhabited Virginia. The men bought their wives for the price of their fare over — 120 pounds of tobacco — about \$80 in today's money.

The Emigration Society in London figured that the women would persuade the men to stay and build homes and raise crops. Those crops were necessary to insure the investment the Society had made and to guarantee their profits.

At about the same time, a small ship heading for Virginia lost its way and wandered up the coast to the grim, rocky shore of Massachusetts. In 1620 it landed at a place its passengers called Plymouth Rock. The Mayflower carried 18 married women (three pregnant) and 11 girls.

Two of the babies born survived and one died. One young woman, Dorothy Bradford, drowned while the ship lay at anchor. It is likely that the grey and forbidding land in front of her was too much to bear after such a dreadful trip over.

The winter in Plymouth was cruel, and by spring only four of the 18 women were left, but 20 boys and 11 girls survived and the colony held on. The Puritans and their bravery, religious intolerance, cruelty, and ability to work are a familiar story. The place of women in that society was not even questioned — at least not until 1638 when a young woman named Anne Hutchinson stepped forward.

Anne Hutchinson

Anne had the courage to challenge the whole Puritan theocracy of Boston. She not only argued with their religious doctrines, she insisted that a woman could have a voice in church matters. The church and the state were still one thing at that time, so Anne was challenging the very foundations of the colony.

To make matters worse for the power-structure, Anne was winning supporters, among them several strong-minded women. A trial that resembled Joan of Arc's was held, and Anne was banished from the colony. She headed out to the wilderness with a small band of followers and founded a settlement on Rhode Island. Years later she and her whole family were murdered by Indians.

Sex Laws

Severe New England didn't by any means hold title to the worst attitudes



Anne Hutchinson

toward women. Virginia had a law or two to stand any woman's hair on end. The women who suffered most by these laws were "lower-class" women who had in some way displeased their husband or master. Many were indentured servants, and, if they weren't up to snuff, they were sent to the fields to work.

Women in the field were subject to "temptations" such as sleeping with the black field hands. And even though sex between servants wasn't a big thing, any woman who became pregnant was sent to the church wardens who were authorized to add two years on to her service and send her to another master. Most often the man responsible was her master, and rape played a bigger part in the affair than "temptation"!

Toward the end of the century, the law became even more severe, and the woman in question was arrested and beaten across her bare back and then turned back to her master either to pay him some outrageous sum or to serve two more years, five if the child was black.

The colonies were spreading. The various English corporations who imported labor to the colonies favored family men in their policies because the wife came along as a free pair of hands. However, not all the women who crossed the Atlantic during this time came following



Spinning work

some man. In 1638 two women, Margaret and Mary Brent, were the leaders of a group of nine colonists crossing to Maryland. By that time, the English colonies in America stretched from Maine to Georgia.

Women and Witches

Even in the strictest colonies, women were running farms, keeping shops, and often helping in whatever trade their husband worked. It's not surprising that just at a time when women were more visible than previously, and religious leaders feared a weakening of powers, two of the most reactionary colonies should suddenly break out in a rash of primitive fear and superstition, and the form that fear and superstition took was witch hunting. The witch hunts went on for almost 50 years. Between 1647 and 1663, Connecticut hung eight women as witches, and Massachusetts hung six. It started again in Salem in 1688, and, by 1693, 150 persons had been accused, jailed, tortured, and finally 20 had been murdered.

The "crimes" of the individuals (almost all women) ranged from having caused a neighbor's cow to go dry to having caused a child to fall ill. The flames of superstition were fanned by the clergy in hope that the people's fear would make them more dependent on the church.

Women were a natural choice as victim because primitive religions regarded women "as the possessor of special magic endowment, and, although she was sought since she was both desirable and indispensable," she was treated with great mistrust and "heavily weighted down with social regulations". Also women were defenseless, not only in a physical sense, but because they had no claim to an equal religious importance. Not only could women not lead religious services, they were never even allowed to interpret them. And the services were filled with reminders that Eve caused the fall of man and was responsible for the world's sins.

The majority of deaths were women known to be "a little too smart for their own good", women who knew medicine or had "good luck" with their animals. Any woman who was at all different, too pretty or too ugly or too smart was doomed.

Neighbors accused friends in fear that, if they didn't act first, someone would accuse them. But, in the end, the people were shamed and the clergy fell into disrepute. Leaders denounced their role in the trials, and judges repented their in-

human sentences. No one will ever know the exact incident that began it or the moment of grace that ended it.

The 1700's

The 1700's rushed in, clearing the air some, pushing people westward, breaking more traditions, and whisperings of revolution. Married women in the colonies still suffered "civil death". They had no rights whatsoever under the law. They couldn't own property, bring a suit against anyone, leave an inheritance, or choose guardians for their children.

Yet, a 19 year old girl crossed alone from England to care for her father's land in New Jersey, and another young girl managed three large plantations, experimented with new crops, developed seeds, and managed to make indigo grow in the colonies for the first time.

But nothing was as important to the development of women in this country as the start of the movement westward. The role women played in this dangerous and incredibly difficult aspect of American history is truly impressive. In the time from the first movement West through the Revolution women took over when men dropped, ran farms, spun cloth, hunted, and educated children.

In the Indian War in the Northwest in 1790, 100 women joined St. Clair's army to fight, and most died in battle. Earlier women played a major role in fighting off an attack on Logan Fort at Wilderness Road. In tales of more aggressive acts — killing and scalping Indians — women were forced to prove themselves by the brutal standards of men.



"I'm no more a witch than you are a wizard."

Much more typical than these "heroics" were the women who faced hardship, brutal work, and deprivation every day. Anna Howard Shaw, one of our finest writers of the pioneer period and later a leader in the suffrage movement, wrote this account of her first look at their new home in the backwoods of Michigan. She and her mother, brother and sisters had gone ahead to the cabin while their father remained behind in a Lawrence, Massachusetts, textile mill. He was to join them a year later.

What we found awaiting us were the four walls and the roof of a good-sized log house, standing in a small cleared strip of wilderness, its doors and windows represented by square holes, its floor also a thing of the future, its whole effect achingly forlorn and desolate.... I shall never forget the look my mother turned upon the place. Without a word she crossed the threshold and, standing very still, looked slowly around her. Then something within her seemed to give way and she sank to the floor. She could realize even then, I think, that this was really the place father had prepared for us, that here he expected us to live. When she finally took it in, she buried her face in her hands, and in that way she sat for hours, without speaking or moving.... My mother came to herself, but her face when she raised it was worse than her silence had been.... (It never lost the deep lines of those first hours her pioneer life had cut upon it.

The wonder was that so many women chose to go. Their choice was not based on following their husbands either. Many struck out alone, most continued if their husband was killed along the way. Almost all who lost their husbands after they'd staked out land remained to farm that land alone.

It was almost two hundred years before the rights women carved out of the wilderness began to be theirs. But their brave role in the first movement westward won women a new respect. Most important, it taught them a new self respect. It would never again be taken for granted that women were inferior. Never again would women accept the old stereotypes without question. And what these first westward explorations gave birth to, the Revolution would wean, and the long wagons westward across the entire country would raise.

Next: *Women in the American Revolution*

NEWS BRIEFS

UNIVERSITY COMMUNITY CRISES COMMITTEE: HIRE HARRIS!

The University Community Crises Committee (UCCC), a group made up primarily of graduate students at the Medical and Law schools has been active over the last two weeks trying to secure the reversal of a recent harmful decision by the University Administration. The University has reneged on its agreement made by the chairman of the Psychiatry Department at the Medical School, to hire a community representative at the Connecticut Mental Health Center, who would act as a patient advocate and developer of programs of training and service in the Hill-West Haven unit. The Dean of the Medical School and the President of the University have refused to fund the position after community groups including "7 Together" and recently the Black Coalition chose Mr. Fred Harris as their candidate for the post. The alleged reason given by Dr. Redlich and Mr. Brewster is that Mr. Harris used "coersive" measures against Dean Redlich during a meeting on September 2, 1969. These allegedly consisted of some pushing during that heated meeting, and directing two individuals to stand in the door to prevent the Dean from leaving the meeting early.

The UCCC has been engaged in a two pronged effort since its start two weeks ago. Delegations from the UCCC have met both with Dean Redlich and President Brewster on separate oc-

casions. At these meetings the UCCC has stressed that this current problem is merely "the top of the iceberg". The problems of Yale's usage of, and lack of service to, the low income communities in the New Haven area are far wider than this incident alone. It is for this larger issue that the Committee was formed. It was stated by members of the group at both meetings that as a first step toward reversal of this oneway street Mr. Harris should be hired as the community's choice for this post at the CMHC.

The other end of the Committee's activities have been directed at the University community. Intensive activities have been undertaken to acquaint the rest of the campus with these issues that have most recently arisen clearly at the Medical Center. Despite inclement weather at two attempted "Happenings for Harris" support is beginning to come in and awareness of the problem is spreading.

During the period ahead the UCCC hopes to continue its activities by defining its purposes in a short position paper and enlarging its efforts with respect to the propagandizing of these issues on the main campus. We also hope to bring these demands back to the University Administration in a more aggressive manner at a future time.

—Peter Orris

Women's work

Now ready: An important analysis of the subordinate position of women in our society and the reasons for it. In "The Political Economy of Women's Liberation," Margaret Benston links the subject with the concepts of "productive" and "non-productive" labor. Also, the editors write on the moon shot and how it tells more about the American system than the planetary system. Send for your sample copy of the September issue now.

MONTHLY REVIEW

Edited by Paul M. Sweezy and Harry Magdoff

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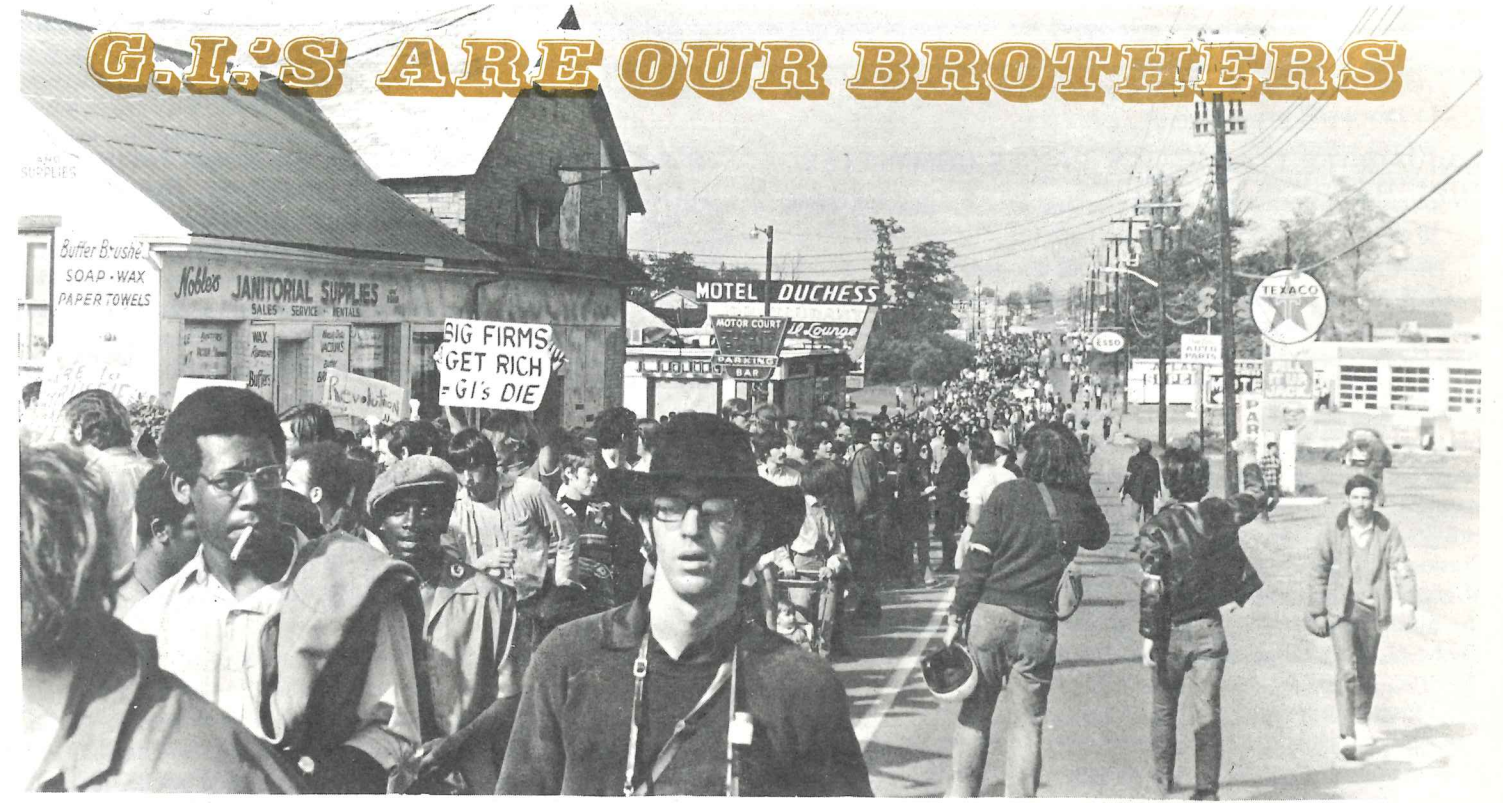
READING

"Getting to Know America" by Bob Cook, August-September issue, Liberation Magazine. The importance of the working class culture.

GRAPHICS CREDITS

Cover.....Bill Crawford
pp. 4, 6.....Virginia Blaisdell
p. 8 (photo).....Virginia Blaisdell
(cartoon).....Alan McKnight
p.9 History of the U.S., Charles & Mary Beard, pages 31, 57
p. 10 The Witchcraft of Salem Village, Shirley Jackson, page 163

G.I.'S ARE OUR BROTHERS



More than 5000 people marched on Fort Dix Army Base in New Jersey Sunday, Oct. 12 to make four major demands: *Free the Fort Dix 38, free all political prisoners, end the stockade system, end the war in Vietnam now.*

On June 5 men at the base rebelled against the conditions and the tortures they received at the Fort Dix stockade. Thirty-eight men were charged with riot, conspiracy to riot and arson. Five of these men are being threatened with heavier sentences than the others: they may face 40 years each in jail.

Almost all of the GI's in the stockade are serving time for going AWOL. Many GI's opposed to the war go to Vietnam only because of the threat of going to the stockade. The one at Fort Dix is jammed twice as full as it should be. The Fort Dix GI's call it the "pound"—fit only for a dog. So these men are "political prisoners" like the Panther Party members and the Presidio 27 who are also jailed for their ideas.

A statement by some GI's who helped plan the demonstration said, "We will no longer accept our roles as 'murderers for freedom.' We are gaining strength and confidence in our ability to succeed by fighting together, and with a feeling of solidarity with all others fighting for their human rights in this country."

The demonstrators at Fort Dix chanted, "Big firms get rich, GI's die" and "Free the Fort Dix 38, Bring the troops home" as they marched to the base from a nearby GI coffee house. Where the base was "open" (no fence and no MP's on guard) the line marched onto the base shouting GI's are our brothers". All the marchers were then herded into one area of the base and tear-gassed without warning.

The demonstrators reassembled on the road and completed their march. Already talk of more actions to demand the freedom of the Fort Dix 38 has begun. Some GI's raised their fists in support of the demonstrators after they got off duty. And now plans are being readied to march on Washington, D.C., November 15.

AMERICAN INDEPENDENT MOVEMENT
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—Joelle Dominski

Join the Fall Offensive Against the War

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